

INTELLIGENCE

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## October Revolution Plow Factory

1. The plow factory was transferred to Siberia immediately after the opening of hostilities, according to statements of informant's Soviet fellow-workers. Everyone strove hard to rebuild the factory and to get production underway. With its workers and machinery, production of mortars and mortar shells was started there even before the buildings were finished. At the end of the war, the factory was again transferred to Odessa and almost completely re-equipped with German dismantled machinery. It began again to manufacture plows.
2. Inasmuch as extensive modernizing of the factory has been planned, numerous new buildings are being built. Some are already in use, while others are still under construction or still in the planning stage. The whole installation should be finished in about two years.

### Production

3. The factory manufactures plows drawn by tractors as well as horse-drawn plows. However, heavy tractor plows with many shares are chiefly manufactured. The amount of production varies, depending upon the type and size of the plows produced. The average monthly production can be estimated at 200 - 300 plows.
4. Plows are made for export as well as for home use. Informant reported that, at the time when he was there, deliveries were being made to Italy, Rumania, and Hungary. Because of this, great value was set on the especially well finished and equipped merchandise. Rumania received horse-drawn plows with one share, while the heavy plows were sent to Italy and Hungary.

### Personnel

5. In March 1949, about 280 PWs and 200 - 220 Soviets worked on each shift in the factory. Consequently, 500 men made up one shift. The personnel worked in two shifts during the day. A small shift was on duty at night in order to keep the furnaces and other equipment in operation.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

6. The Soviet craftsmen and apprentices were addressed by their first name and father's name, so that no useful account could be made about them.

Factory Area and Installations

7. The factory is located on the road leading from Odessa to Nikolayev and is situated between this road (separated from it by a railroad track) and an inlet of the Black Sea. The factory area is within the jurisdiction of the city of Odessa. Dwellings and stores are on the other side of the road. The entire area is approximately 800 m. long and 300 m. wide. Two tracks enter the factory from the north and come to a dead-end there. These tracks are used for bringing in coke, raw iron, and other materials. Since the factory has no harbor facilities and has no plans for any, these tracks are also used for shipment of the finished products. The area for material storage is located alongside the tracks. To the north, the area is bounded by the city slaughter house. To the south is the city power station (see sketch), which is separated from the plow factory area by a road and a ditch leading down to the sea. A sugar refinery and an oil port are located farther to the south. The plow factory buildings are painted white at the present time, and are covered with black tar paper. Since the shops are contiguous, as, for example, the foundry and the large assembly shop, the roofs have sky lights, consisting of a small glassed-in affair placed in the center of the roof. There is just one brick smokestack in the area, which was necessary for the former special power installation belonging to the factory. Now the factory machinery is run by current from the city power installation.
8. The factory compound is reached by passing through the guarded main entrance (1). Across from the gate house is the building containing the electric central station and transformer station (3). North of it is the forge-anvil (2). To the south is a large E-shaped building which bounds the area. In it are the workers' casino (Club), the storehouse, a part of the administration, and the party office (Partibiro) (4). In the center wing (5) is the assembly-finishing shop. In wing 6, a place is provided for the interior guard, which makes possible the military surveillance of the factory and of the PWs. The lathe shop with about 100 machine-tools, chiefly lathes, mechanical planes, drilling and milling machines, is also housed within wing 6. North of the main entrance is located an elongated building, still unfinished in March 1949, which is scheduled to contain a part of the administration and workshops. A thoroughfare leads through this building to the main road (9). The old foundry (7) adjoins this building cross-wise, at a right angle to the new foundry (8) and carpenter shop (10). In both foundries there are 3 Thomas furnaces (Thomasbirnen) in operation (2 large, 1 small). The number of smelting and blast furnaces which are being operated in the foundry could not be stated. The molding shop is located between the new foundry and the carpenter shop, near the brick smokestack which is no longer in use. A building (12), unfinished at the time of observation, and now no longer in use, is located farther to the north. The workshops (13) for producing and hardening plowshares are located next to the factory canteen (14). Across the road from the workshops is the welding shop. Buildings 4, 5, 6, and 9 are 3-4 stories high, while 7 and 8 are about 12 m. high. Buildings 14 and 15 are 2-story buildings; building 2 is also a shop-building, but is lower than the others. A part of the red brick buildings was still unpainted in March 1945.

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- 3 -

Odessa Power Installation

9. The power installation supplies current to a large part of the industrial installations of the city. It is contiguous to the plow factory. The relater does not know anything further about the power station, but refers to a fellow PW, now residing in Bavaria, who worked for years in the power installation. The power installation is a structure 15 m. high (and in part higher), which has three tin chimneys. The installation for the machinery consists of three steam-pipe furnaces (wasserrohrkessel) with removable grates, and two turbines with generators. The production of the power installation could not be ascertained. A spur leads into the power installation.

Sugar Refining

10. The sugar refinery, located south of the power station, also has a spur leading into it.

Oil Port

11. South of the sugar refinery area is the oil port of Odessa. As far as could be confirmed, the port had extensive wharf facilities and a piping system with pump stations for unloading tanks. From the oil port, an oil pipe four km. long extends to the Kreking industrial area, located outside the city on the railroad line to Kiev. Fifteen large oil tanks with a small pumping station are located near the pipe line about one km. outside of Odessa.

Oil Refinery

12. An oil refinery is located in Kreking, a very extensive area which evidently formerly had just one large industry. It is now being built up for several factories. Kreking is located on a height, visible from a great distance, with freight tracks and ramps of the Odessa - Kiev railroad line situated about 4 km. away from the sea. The structures which had been erected by March 1949 were mainly administration buildings and lodgings for workmen.

TETs

13. According to the statements of Soviets, a large heating power installation was built near the oil refinery to supply current at a great distance to the outlying district of Odessa. It is generally referred to as TETs (Teplovaya elektricheskaya tsentralnaya-thermal power installation). Apartment houses and a hospital, which was run for PWs and later converted to civilian use, were originally in the TETs area. Power installation buildings were still being built. The planned construction should last several years.

Auto Factory

14. An auto factory called Molotov is also located in Kreking. Even though very little of the factory could be seen, one could conclude from the size of the area (about one km. long) and from the consolidated buildings that it is rather large.

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